

WELLINGBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

YEAR 1960

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Together with the Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector
A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

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WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1960

Area (in acres)	8,738
Population 1951 (census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,222
Population 1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,020
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1931 (census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,396
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1960 (1.4.61)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,137
Rateable Value 1960 (31.3.61)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£400,097
Product of a penny rate (31.3.61)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,621

LIVE BIRTHS.					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	514	250	264	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	31	17	14	
					545	267	278	18.15

STILLBIRTHS.					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	13	8	5	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	1	1	—	
					14	9	5	0.46

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
DEATHS (all causes)	..	..	..	..	416	200	216	13.85

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES— rate per 1,000.

Total (Live and Still) Births								
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Other puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	Nil

INFANT MORTALITY—rate for 1,000 live births.

Legitimate	..	..	..	..	10	6	4	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
					10	6	4	18.34

Deaths from (a) Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
„ „ (b) Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
„ „ (c) Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
„ „ (d) Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

Wellingborough Urban District Council

Members of the Public Health and General Purposes Committee :

MESSRS. R. ALDERSON (*Chairman*), C. B. BROWN, A. E. DICKS, B. KIRBY,
R. K. MYNARD, R. J. ODELL, R. D. PATERSON, L. B. PENTLOW, E. A. STEELE,
H. C. L. WARWICK.

Public Health Officer of the Local Authority :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

also holds appointment of :

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Higham Ferrers.

Medical Officer of Health, Rushden Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Irthlingborough Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Rural District Council.

School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

MISS J. PEARSON.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Meat Inspector, etc. :

A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Certified Inspector of Meat and other
Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

D. B. HOPKINS, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Telephone :
Wellingborough 2446 (Office)
Rushden 2810 (Home)

Health Department,
Swanspool,
Wellingborough.

July, 1961

To the Chairman and Members of the Wellingborough Urban District Council :

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. CARTER AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my thirteenth annual report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Wellingborough Urban District for the year 1960.

The report is set out in Sections and I should like to refer to items of interest in these different sections in this letter.

Section A gives the Vital Statistics for the year and it will be seen that the Population figure is now over thirty thousand. The birth rate, 18.15 per 1,000 of population again showed a rise, the rate for the previous year being 16.50. The death rate, 13.85 per 1,000 of population showed a slight increase on the previous year when the rate was 13.01. Table No. 1 in Section H gives a classification of the causes of deaths, and once again Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory system was the greatest cause of death and 54.5% of the total deaths came under these causes. 14.4% of deaths were due to Cancer but the number of deaths from this cause showed a fall of five on the figures for the previous year. The number of deaths from Lung Cancer showed a considerable increase, 14 compared with 5 in the previous year. Respiratory diseases caused 12.2% of deaths and showed a slight fall on the previous year. Three deaths occurred for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and was one more than in 1959. The Infant Mortality rate, 18.34 per 1,000 live births, showed a fall on the previous year when it was 32.58.

Details of the Health Services available for the area will be found in Section B. A reference is also made to the welfare of old people and future plans for suitable housing accommodation. The Meals on Wheels service should be of great benefit and help to maintain a satisfactory diet.

In Section C information concerning the town's Water supply, Sewage disposal and Refuse will be found. Also a mention is made of the proposed swimming baths for the town, which in my opinion would be a great benefit to the people of the district.

Section D gives details of the Building programme for the year. The numbers of housing constructed in the area and the progress made with the Slum Clearance programme.

The inspection and supervision of Food is the subject contained in Section E and results of samples taken for examination will be found. In view of the fact that there is a Milk pasteurisation plant in the town it is necessary to take many milk samples and washed bottle and churn rinses for examination.

An account of the numbers of Infectious diseases and Vaccinations and Immunisations will be found in Section F. The Vaccination figures against Smallpox are disappointing and it is to be hoped that an improvement will take place in this present year. The benefits of the Vaccination scheme against Poliomyelitis is already showing and the area was free from any cases during the year. The County Medical Officer of Health supplied the Vaccination and Immunisation figures for this report for which I would like to express my thanks.

Statistical tables will be found in Section H.

In conclusion I should like to thank the officers of the Council for information supplied for this report and Mr. Stroud for his ever ready assistance throughout the year and also Miss Pearson for her help in compiling this report.

Lastly I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the help and encouragement which I have received from the Chairman and members of the Health Committee throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. X. BERMINGHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to express my thanks to the following for information supplied and contained in this report :

CLERK TO THE COUNCIL.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

HOUSING MANAGER.

TREASURER.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA.—The Urban District of Wellingborough covers an area of 8.737 acres. The density of population is 3.4 persons per acre. The number of separate dwellings occupied on 1st April, 1961, was 10,137. This figure includes 207 shops and 46 Public Houses. Excluding the shops the number of separate dwellings occupied was 9.930 and the housing factor worked out on this basis was 3.0 persons per house.

POPULATION.—The population figure given in the Registrar General's returns for 1960 was 30,020. This figure shows an increase of 280 over the previous year. The natural increase, i.e. births over deaths, was 129.

DEATHS.—416 deaths were recorded during the year which gives a death rate of 13.85 per 1,000 population. This is slightly higher than the previous year when the rate was 13.01. The death rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 11.5. The greatest cause of death was due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system which accounted for 54.5% of the total deaths. From Table No. 1 in Section H which gives a classification of the causes of death, it will be seen that 66 of the deaths under this heading were due to coronary disease or angina. There were 14 more male deaths from this cause than female. This is a disease which requires much investigation especially when the younger age ranges are affected. Very often it is the cause of sudden and tragic deaths with resultant hardship on those bereaved. Cancer was the second greatest contributor to the cause of death and 14.4% of the total deaths were due to this. The cancer figure, however, showed a fall of five on the total for the previous year. Malignant neoplasm of the lung or bronchus was the cause of 14 deaths which was a great increase on the previous year when there were five deaths from this cause.

Respiratory diseases caused 12.2% of the total deaths. The number of deaths from this cause showed a slight fall on the previous year as will be seen from Table No. 2 in Section H. Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were the cause of 0.72% of the total deaths. These deaths numbered three compared with two in the previous year. The following table shows the number of deaths from Cancer in Wellingborough over the last eight years :

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Cancer deaths	58	56	45	62	68	62	65	60
Neoplasm lung or bronchus	11	7	4	6	14	14	5	14
		(1 fem.)	(1 fem.)	(1 fem.)	(1 fem.)	(2 fem.)	(0 fem.)	(1 fem.)

BIRTHS.—545 live births were registered during the year which gives a birth rate of 18.15 per 1,000 of population. This is higher than the previous year when the rate was 16.50. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 17.1.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—There were 31 illegitimate births which gives a rate of 56.88 per 1,000 live births which is slightly lower than the rate for the previous year which was 69.24. The rate per 1,000 of population was 1.03.

STILLBIRTHS.—14 stillbirths were recorded which gives a rate of 0.46 per 1,000 of population. The rate for the previous year was 0.33.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—No deaths have occurred from these causes for five years.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Ten infant deaths were recorded during the year which gives a rate of 18.34 per 1,000 live births. This is considerably less than the previous year when the rate was 32.58. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 21.7. The following table shows the infant mortality rate for Wellingborough over a number of years :

<i>1934</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1937</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>War Years</i>		<i>1946</i>	<i>1947</i>	<i>1948</i>	<i>1949</i>
65	64.3	38.8	22.6	46.6			28.16	35.99	29.64	32.89
<i>1950</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>
35.62	29.05	23.04	17.5	23.47	12.43	21.22	19.48	14.49	32.58	18.34

NEONATAL MORTALITY.—This sub-division of the infant mortality rate concerns infant deaths within the first four weeks of independent existence. Seven of the infant deaths occurred within four weeks of birth and so the rate is 12.84 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 18.32. A further division of infant deaths is given in the Registrar General's returns and this is concerned with deaths within the first week of life. Six of the infant deaths were within the first week of life and so the rate is 11.00 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 18.32.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

The health services available for the area are as follows :

LABORATORY SERVICE.—The Public Health Laboratory at Northampton which comes under Dr. Hoyle serves the area. Here specimens in connection with the control of infectious or communicable diseases are sent for identification. To this laboratory also samples of milk, ice-cream, washed bottle rinses and churn rinses are sent. The Pathology Laboratory at Kettering General Hospital which comes under Dr. Voss also provides a service for the area. To facilitate the people of Wellingborough this laboratory has a branch at the Park Hospital, Wellingborough. Specimens can be sent to this laboratory for examination.

AMBULANCE SERVICE, NURSING IN THE HOME AND HOME HELP SERVICE.—These services are all provided by the County Council and the area is well covered.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND OUT-PATIENT CLINICS.—The Oxford Regional Hospital Board are the responsible authority for the provision of hospital accommodation and out-patient facilities. The following are available for the area :

General Hospitals—Northampton and Kettering.

Gynæcological and Children—Wellingborough Hospital.

Acute Medical Cases, Skins & Children—Highfield Hospital, Wellingborough.

Chronic Sick, the Aged and Persons in Need of Care and Attention—Park Hospital, Wellingborough. St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

Maternity—Park Hospital, Wellingborough.

Tuberculosis—Rushden House Sanatorium.

Out-Patient facilities are available at the two General Hospitals and also at the Rushden Memorial Hospital, The Hayway, Rushden.

Psychiatric Out-Patient every Thursday afternoon, Rock Street, Clinic, 2-15 to 5-15 p.m.

Infectious Diseases—Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton.

Orthopædic—Orthopædic Rock Street Clinic, Wednesday afternoons.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS.—The County Council hold the following sessions at the Oxford Street Clinic :

Infant Welfare—Every Tuesday afternoon, 2nd and 4th Monday, 2 p.m.

Child Guidance—Alternate Tuesdays, 12-30 p.m.

Immunisation Clinic—Second Thursday in month, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Relaxation Classes—Mondays 6-30 p.m., Tuesdays 10-00 a.m., Wednesdays 2-30 p.m.

The County Council also hold the following sessions at the St. Andrew's Hall Clinic :

Relaxation Classes—Every Thursday at 2-30 p.m.

Eye Clinic—Thursdays.

St. Andrew's Hall, Croyland Estate.

Infant Welfare Centre, 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 2 p.m.

Finedon Infant Welfare Centre, Co-operative Hall, first Thursday of month.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.— No action was found necessary under Section 47 of this Act which concerns the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. Unfortunately in the past it has been found necessary on occasions to use this Act. A visiting Committee whereby Old Folk would be visited in their homes would fulfil a very useful purpose in the town as often by the time I am called in to see these cases conditions are so bad that in the old person's own interests they have to be removed. Early detection of such cases and assistance would often prevent such conditions from being allowed to occur.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE.—Darby and Joan Clubs meet at Northampton Road Hall, Swanspool Pavilion and Eastfield Park. A chiropody service is run in connection with these clubs.

The Council are shortly to invite tenders for the erection of 29 old people's flatlets with Warden's accommodation and common room at Henshaw Road. Four blocks of one-bedroomed flats and four pairs of one-bedroomed type of bungalows suitable for two persons are also to be erected on this site.

"Hattondale", The Promenade, is being converted into 14 Old People's flatlets with Warden's accommodation and common room.

An annual holiday is arranged through the Welfare Department of the County Council for old folks in the town.

A 'Meals on Wheels' service has now been introduced and the Council make a grant of 6d. per meal. This is a very valuable service as often the mental deterioration that takes place in old folks living on their own is brought about by lack of proper feeding, their main meal deteriorating until it becomes a cup of tea and a piece of bread and butter. Such cases on admission to hospital and being put on a protein diet soon regain their mental faculties and once again can manage their own affairs.

The Finedon Darby and Joan Club meets weekly at the Town Hall. Welfare facilities are provided for the old folk at their club room at Walker's Way. Companionship is so necessary for the old living alone.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY.—The Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board is the water authority and provides a supply for the area. The source of supply is Pitsford reservoir which has a capacity of about 4,000 million gallons. This reservoir is situated in a valley on a tributary of the Brampton branch of the River Nene about five miles north of Northampton. Treatment consists of softening, filtration and then chlorination.

WATER SAMPLES.—The following are the results of water samples taken by this department during the year :

<i>Total</i>	<i>Very Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
25	25	nil	nil	nil

Samples are also taken in the area by the Board.

RAINFALL.—31.93 inches of rain were recorded at Swanspool Gardens for the year and as will be seen from the following table, is the highest for the last nine years :

1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
25.8	18.77	29.06	19.09	24.97	25.59	30.58	20.06	31.93

PIPED WATER SUPPLY.—Approximately 9,807 houses have a piped water supply, 90 are dependent on standpipes and 33 in outlying districts are not connected to the town's main water supply.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The sewage disposal system for Wellingborough is by means of land irrigation and sewage from the town is pumped from two main pumping stations to the sewage farm at Irthlingborough Grange. Areas of land are used in rotation. Sewage is first pumped to tanks situated on the highest part of the farm and then gravitated to the part of land in use. The final effluent is collected by means of agricultural drains and led to an outlet to the River Nene. A chemical analysis of effluent labelled Spike Island Outlet taken 2nd December, 1960, gave the following results :

Appearance of Liquid	..	..	..	Clear Colourless
P.H. Value	..	..	..	7.0
<i>Parts per million</i>				
Total solids dried at 105°C.	..	..	..	—
Suspended solids dried at 105°C.	..	..	..	5
Suspended solids ashed at 600°C.	..	..	..	2
Chlorides as Chlorine	..	..	..	65
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	..	..	..	159
Free and Saline Ammonia as Nitrogen	..	..	..	Trace
Albuminoid Ammonia as Nitrogen	..	..	..	0.7
Nitrites as Nitrogen	..	..	..	—
Nitrates as Nitrogen	..	..	..	19.9
Permanganate Value (4 hours)	..	..	..	2.3
Biochemical Oxygen Demand in 5 days at 20°C.	..	..	..	1.3

Remarks—Satisfactory.

FINEDON.—The method adopted here is also land irrigation but a limited amount of land only is available. The crude sewage is screened first, then passes into settlement tanks and then on to the land.

A chemical analysis of final effluent taken at these works on 6th April, 1960, gave the following results :

Appearance of Liquid	..	..	..	Turbid, light brown
P.H. Value	..	..	..	7.2
				<i>Parts per million</i>
Total solids dried at 105°C.	..	..	..	—
Suspended solids dried at 105°C.	..	..	..	15
Suspended solids ashed at 600°C.	..	..	..	2
Chlorides as Chlorine	..	..	..	168
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	..	..	..	309
Free and Saline Ammonia	..	..	..	17.4
Albuminoid Ammonia as Nitrogen	..	..	..	5.3
Nitrites as Nitrogen	..	..	..	—
Nitrates as Nitrogen	..	..	..	0
Permanganate Value (4 hours)	..	..	..	24.6
Biochemical Oxygen Demand in 5 days at 20°C.	..	..	..	43

Remarks—Unsatisfactory due to high biochemical oxygen demand.

The Consultant Engineers have drawn up a scheme to bring the sewage from the Finedon works to Wellingborough and for it to be treated with the Wellingborough sewage.

The quantity of sewage pumped by the two stations at Wellingborough during the year was as follows :

				<i>Total sewage pumped</i>	<i>Sewage pumped</i>
				<i>Gallons</i>	<i>average per week</i>
					<i>Gallons</i>
Cattle Market Pumping Station	..	..	..	199,220,000	3,831,154
Irthlingborough Road Pumping Station	..	..	..	229,412,960	4,411,789
Total	..	..	..	428,632,960	8,242,943

These figures do not include storm water pumping from the Cattle Market or Finedon flows which are not metered.

DISINFECTION.—14 premises were disinfected following cases of infectious diseases during the year. 60 articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected and 22 destroyed in connection with infectious diseases and deaths from certain causes.

SWIMMING BATHS.—A firm of Consultant Engineers were engaged to draw up plans for a Swimming Bath for Wellingborough. This was brought before the appropriate Committees and the situation at present is that it will be reviewed again in 1961 when the Capital Works Programme for the ensuing year comes under consideration by the Council.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.—Public Health Act, 1936, S. 269, and the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.—Five licences were granted during the year.

Since the coming into force of the last-named Act it has been necessary for new applications to be made for site licences.

PUBLIC CLEANSING, REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.—A weekly collection of domestic refuse is made and disposal is by means of controlled tipping. The tip is situated at Gipsy Lane, Irchester, in old iron cuttings. Trade wastes can also be deposited here by arrangement with the Council.

		<i>Domestic Refuse</i>	<i>Trade Refuse</i>
No. of loads	.. ..	4,925	1,147
Tonnage	.. ..	9,431	860

In addition an estimated tonnage of 3,750 tons was disposed of for the Wellingborough Rural District.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.— The Council continues to keep records of the atmospheric pollution which occurs in the area. Sulphur in the atmosphere is estimated by means of the Lead Peroxide method, and grit and particles by means of four deposit gauges. The two Lead Peroxide instruments are sited at Broad Green and St. Andrew's Crescent. For the purpose of comparison the 1959 and 1960 figures are given :

		Weight of SO ₃ collected mg/100 sq. cms./day			
		<i>Broad Green</i>		<i>St. Andrew's Crescent</i>	
		<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>
January	..	2.09	1.41	2.34	1.55
February	..	1.68	1.44	1.94	1.56
March	..	1.26	1.35	1.26	1.19
April	..	0.99	0.95	0.92	1.09
May	..	0.68	0.78	0.81	0.68
June	..	0.59	0.68	0.50	0.64
July	..	0.54	0.41	0.56	0.41
August	..	0.63	0.35	0.57	0.32
September	..	0.53	0.71	0.61	0.72
October	..	1.10	1.07	1.12	1.39
November	..	1.39	1.37	1.88	1.23
December	..	1.39	1.25	1.88	1.23

Once again the figures bear a close resemblance for the two years.

The four deposit gauges are situated at Hillside Road, Cooling Tower, Highfield Hospital and the Council Depot. An average monthly deposit measured in tons per sq. mile for these four sites over the last eight years is as follows :

	<i>Hillside Road</i>	<i>Cooling Tower</i>	<i>Highfield Hospital</i>	<i>Council Depot</i>
1960	23.56	20.88	12.40	12.83
1959	15.42	15.26	11.25	10.14
1958	16.00	20.43	9.37	9.98
1957	17.49	26.77	8.47	10.57
1956	19.69	22.44	11.49	10.74
1955	45.68	32.88	14.29	14.29
1954	56.96	73.13	14.26	11.70
1953	54.29	87.17	14.93	12.66

The following is an average of the sum total of these four deposit gauges over the last eight years :

1960	..	17.41
1959	..	13.01
1958	..	13.95
1957	..	15.82
1956	..	16.09
1955	..	26.78
1954	..	39.01
1953	..	42.26

It will be seen from these figures that an increase has occurred in dirt and grit deposited during the year. Some of this may be accounted for by the heavy rainfall which was the heaviest for years but these figures require to be kept under observation.

It is regrettable to report that the pollution of the atmosphere in our town by road traffic continues unabated. Heavy diesel lorries pour out their black fumes daily and little or nothing is done about it. A temporary improvement may be brought about by approaching those responsible but soon conditions are just as bad again. Respiratory diseases are associated with atmospheric pollution and the fact that the death rate from bronchitis in Great Britain exceeds by far that of any other country making comparable statistical returns, is very disturbing and denotes a considerable amount of atmospheric pollution occurring throughout the country. All local authorities should take every step within their powers to safeguard the atmosphere their community breathes.

The chief sources of pollution remain, the factory chimney, the domestic chimney and road traffic.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

The number of houses constructed in the Urban District during the year were as follows :

Number of houses constructed by the Council	.. ..	39
Number of houses under construction at end of year	..	20
Number of houses built privately	.. .. .	110
Number of houses under construction at end of year	..	82
Total number of houses completed by the Council up to 1960		1,691
Total number of private houses completed up to 1960	..	1,046

CLEARANCE OF UNFIT PROPERTIES.—Official representations were made to the Council during the year concerning properties in the following areas :

Westfield Road and Buckwell Terrace	.. ..	11 houses
Waterloo Buildings (Amended Area)	.. ..	5 houses
Church Street and Lime Tree End, Finedon	.. ..	7 houses

These Orders were confirmed by the Ministry.

Under Sections 16–18 of the Housing Act the following number of houses were dealt with during the year :

Wellingborough	.. ..	3 houses
Finedon	.. ..	Nil

Seventy-one houses were demolished during the year. Twenty-seven at Finedon and 44 at Wellingborough.

The Council have completed their first five-year Slum Clearance programme and a further survey of unfit houses is being carried out with the view of drawing up a further programme.

The number of applicants for Council houses on the Council's housing list at the end of the year was as follows :

<i>Applicants'</i> <i>Present Accommodation</i>	<i>31st December, 1960</i> <i>Awaiting consideration</i>	<i>Selected but</i> <i>not housed</i>
Class 2 houses	40	18
Class 3 houses	4	1
Class 4 houses	—	2
Houses outside area ...	—	6
Rooms	122	92
Clearance Areas	—	32
Various A.P.B.'s	85	—
<i>Totals</i>	<u>251</u>	<u>151</u>

These figures show an increase of six on those at the end of the previous year.

The number of applicants at Finedon at the end of the year was :

<i>Applicants'</i>		<i>31st December, 1960</i>		<i>Selected but</i>
<i>Present Accommodation</i>		<i>Awaiting consideration</i>		<i>not housed</i>
Class 2 houses	2	2
Class 3 houses	—	1
Class 4 houses	—	—
Houses outside area		...	—	—
Rooms	1	15
Clearance Areas	—	8
Various A.P.B.'s	18	—
			—	—
<i>Totals</i>	21	26
			—	—

These figures show an increase of six on those at the end of the previous year.

Once again I should like to express my appreciation of the consideration given by the Housing Committee to applications where a health factor was concerned and to the co-operation I have always received from the Housing Manager. Many different health factors are now taken into consideration where once upon a time the chief factor was pulmonary tuberculosis.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION FOR IMMIGRANTS.—This still remains a considerable problem and one that is difficult to keep under constant observation. The population is a moving one and frequent changes take place at the houses concerned.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK.—The Local authority is responsible for supervising the distribution of milk in its area and local authorities in whose areas there are pasteurisation plants are the licensing authority. These powers were delegated by the County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority. In view of the fact that a pasteurisation plant is situated in the area, supervision of this is necessary and many samples of milk, washed bottle rinses, churn rinses, must be taken during the year.

Milk production comes under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

SAMPLES.—44 milk samples were taken during the year and the results were as follows :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
44	40	4

The tests carried out on these samples were the phosphatase test for determining the efficiency of pasteurisation and the methylene blue reaction test for measuring keeping qualities. The necessary follow-up of cases of samples which failed were carried out.

WASHED BOTTLE RINSES.—65 rinses from washed bottles were taken for bacteriological examination and the results were as follows :

<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Fairly Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
65	Nil	Nil

The public should in their own interest help the milk trade by returning milk bottles in a clean condition and not using them for any other purpose. Complaints concerning dirty milk bottles are occasionally received and on investigation it is usually found that the bottle has been used for some other purposes as a result of which the inside of the bottle may be stained or have some substance adhering to the inside which cannot be removed. Such a bottle may possibly slip through without being noticed and be the cause of subsequent trouble.

CHURN RINSES.—18 rinses from churns were examined and gave the following results :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Fairly Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
18	17	1	Nil

ICE CREAM.—There are 129 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream in the area. No samples were taken for examination during the year. Although most ice-cream sold now is manufactured by the big firms who maintain high standards, it is always possible that the conditions under which it is kept in the shop prior to sale may not be always satisfactory. Thus it is my opinion that samples should be taken. With the recent increase in staff I hope that this will be possible in future.

MEAT INSPECTION.—It is pleasing to report that your inspectors have maintained a one hundred per cent. inspection of all animals slaughtered for human consumption. A summary of the number of animals inspected during the year is as follows :

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Calves</i>
505	19,334	2,147	2

These figures showed the following changes compared with the previous year.

CATTLE.—The number inspected showed a fall of 37 on the figure for the previous year.

PIGS.—The number of pigs inspected showed an increase of 866 on the previous year.

SHEEP.—The number of sheep inspected showed a fall of 1,284 on the number inspected in the previous year.

CALVES.—Two were inspected compared with three in the previous year.

The amount of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption was as follows :

1960	..	5 tons	8 cwts.	1 qr.	3 lbs.
------	----	--------	---------	-------	--------

The figures for the previous year were :

1959	..	2 tons	19 cwts.	3 qrs.	15 lbs.
------	----	--------	----------	--------	---------

A noticeable decrease in the amount of tuberculous lesions in cattle occurred but it is interesting to note that no similar fall in such lesions in pigs has as yet followed.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.—Routine inspections of food premises are necessary to maintain a satisfactory high standard of Food Hygiene. Further information regarding this important work will be found in the second section of this report. With the increase in staff it should in the future be possible to give more time to this important field of Public Health.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

SMALLPOX.—No cases occurred. It is not sufficient in my opinion to dismiss this subject with just this brief statement, especially when during the year contacts of cases of smallpox entered the area and had to be kept under observation. With the speed of modern travel the possibility of a case of imported smallpox occurring in the area must always be borne in mind.

VACCINATION.—The vaccination again Smallpox figures for 1960 were as follows :

	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 yrs. or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	93	99	30	14	36	272
Re-vaccination	—	—	4	10	56	70
						342

The figures for 1959 were :

	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 yrs. or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	255	4	13	15	34	321
Re-vaccination	—	—	4	11	47	62
						383

Once again the vaccination figures show a fall which is most disappointing. When one considers that 545 births were registered during the year and that the number of vaccinations performed under one year and at one year were 192, the situation cannot be considered satisfactory.

SCARLET FEVER.—23 cases were notified compared with 32 in the previous year. Once again the majority of cases occurred in the 10-year old group as will be seen in Table No. 5 in Section H. February to March were the two months when most cases occurred the remainder being spread throughout the year.

DIPHTHERIA.—The area has been free from this disease for nine years.

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.—The following table shows the numbers of children in the different age groups who had completed a full course of inoculations against Diphtheria on 31st December, 1960 :

Age at 31.12.60 <i>i.e.</i> born in year	<i>Under</i> <i>1 1 2 3 4</i> 1960 1959 1958 1957 1956					<i>5 to 9</i> 1951-1955	<i>10 to 14</i> 1946-1950	<i>Total</i> <i>Under 15</i>
Number Immunised	182	308	329	308	308	1,550	1,740	4,725

The following inoculations were carried out during the year :

	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Diphtheria									
Immunisation only	—	3	2	—	1	5	1	12	157
Combined									
Diphtheria—Pertussis	133	11	21	6	8	4	—	183	61
Triple	230	23	12	6	6	7	9	293	53
Total Diphtheria									
Immunisation	363	37	35	12	15	16	10	488	271
Whooping Cough only	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—

WHOOPING COUGH.—17 cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 29 in the previous year. Cases occurred in the second half of the year with the majority of cases in November and December.

MEASLES.—171 cases were notified compared with 351 in the previous year. The majority of cases occurred in the first quarter of the year and were connected with cases occurring in the last quarter of the previous year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—Ten cases were notified compared with seven in the previous year. The monthly incidence of cases will be seen in Table No. 6 in Section H.

PNEUMONIA.—47 cases of pneumonia were notified compared with 27 in the previous year, which is a considerable increase. 24 deaths were contributed to this cause which is four more than in the previous year.

INFLUENZA.—Three deaths from Influenza occurred compared with four in 1959. There was no widespread epidemic.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—No cases were notified.

ERYSIPELAS.—Six cases were notified which is two more than the previous year.

DYSENTERY.—One case was notified. There was one notification in the previous year.

POLIOMYELITIS.—No cases occurred. There was one case in the previous year.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.—This scheme already has shown the protection afforded to the community by this inoculation. No widespread epidemics have occurred since mass inoculations were carried out. The scheme in the area is progressing satisfactorily but the public must constantly be reminded that the age range has been raised to 40 years. Fourth injections for the age group 5—11 years have now been commenced and this most probably will be extended. The number of vaccinations carried out during the year were as follows :

<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-15</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Third Injs.</i>	<i>Third Injs. all ages</i>
47	232	62	15	16	70	58	500	2,006	2,827

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—No cases were notified.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA AND VOMITING.—The first quarter of the year saw the end of a widespread epidemic of diarrhœa which had commenced in the last quarter of the previous year. In last year's annual report an account was given of this epidemic which was of virus origin. From the widespread nature of cases, it would appear that spread most probably occurred by means of the respiratory tract. Stools from cases examined were negative for Pathogenic bacteria.

TUBERCULOSIS.—23 cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year which is the same number as in the previous year. These cases were as follows :

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	..	..	11	7
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	..	..	1	4

There were three deaths from Respiratory tuberculosis. In the previous year there were two deaths.

The number of cases admitted to the Rushden House Sanatorium during the year was 16 and the number discharged 23.

The number of cases on the Tuberculosis register at the end of the year was as follows :

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary	..	..	95	69	164
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	22	18	40
					204

The number of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the last thirteen years were :

<i>1948</i>	<i>1949</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>
11	19	17	23	11	24	16	17
	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>		
	15	15	26	23	23		

The following table gives a comparison between the motality figure for Wellingborough and the Administrative County dating back to 1948 :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tuberculosis—All forms</i>			<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Wellingboro'</i>	<i>County</i>
1948	4	6	10	.35	.42
1949	5	3	8	.28	.43
1950	7	—	7	.24	.30
1951	7	4	11	.38	.26
1952	3	3	6	.21	.25
1953	5	2	7	.24	.18
1954	2	2	4	.13	.12
1955	2	3	5	.17	.09
1956	3	—	3	.14	.09
1957	2	—	2	.06	.06
1958	—	2	2	.06	.08
1959	1	1	2	.06	.07
1960	3	—	3	.09	*

* Not Available.

The After-Care Committee continues to carry out its excellent work in the area.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.—This unit visits the town once a month and runs a G.P. Referral Service.

INTERNATIONAL HELP FOR CHILDREN.—I have pleasure in assisting the Wellingborough Committee in the examination of children coming to the town for their annual holidays. In these examinations I have the opportunity of meeting the people who are taking these children into their homes and am in a position to be able to give some advice from a medical point of view.

SECTION G.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

There are 215 factories on the register for the Wellingborough area. Seven inspections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. No written notices were served. It is hoped that now with the increase of staff that more inspections will be able to be made. A number of visits were made by the Medical Officer concerning different matters, Table No. 10 in Section H gives further details about factories. On the August list there were 351 outworkers.

No complaints were received from factories where mechanical power is not used.

No action was necessary in respect of homework (Sections 110 and 111).

SECTION H.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1960

TABLE NO. 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	—	3
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	1	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	—	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	3	2	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	1	14
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	—	—
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	16	33
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	2	3
16. Diabetes	2	3	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	18	40	58
18. Coronary disease, angina	40	26	66
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	3	9	12
20. Other heart diseases	26	44	70
21. Other circulatory diseases	8	13	21
22. Influenza	1	2	3
23. Pneumonia	12	12	24
24. Bronchitis	21	4	25
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	1	3	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ..	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and neprosis	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	1	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	19	38
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
34. All other accidents	3	8	11
35. Suicide	1	—	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	200	216	416

DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES

TABLE NO. 2

Year	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer		Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels		Bronchitis Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1946	2	.07	6	.21	66	2.38	149	5.37	25	.90
1947	1	.03	7	.24	53	1.88	173	6.14	24	.85
1948	1	.03	9	.31	50	1.77	166	5.87	35	1.23
1949	1	.03	7	.24	61	2.16	183	6.48	32	1.13
1950	—	—	7	.24	68	2.40	204	7.21	33	1.16
1951	1	.03	10	.35	54	1.90	133	4.69	35	1.23
1952	—	—	6	.21	53	1.87	199	7.04	28	.99
1953	1	.03	6	.21	58	2.03	229	8.02	30	1.05
1954	—	—	4	.13	56	1.95	200	6.97	34	1.18
1955	—	—	5	.17	45	1.56	193	6.70	21	.72
1956	—	—	3	.10	62	2.15	194	6.73	26	.90
1957	—	—	2	.06	68	2.33	191	6.56	30	1.03
1958	1	.03	1	.03	62	2.10	234	7.94	37	1.25
1959	—	—	2	.06	65	2.18	198	6.65	54	1.81
1960	—	—	3	.09	60	1.99	227	7.56	51	1.69

COMPARISON OF STILLBIRTHS, ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND MASCULINITY OF BIRTH

TABLE NO. 3

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000		Illegitimate births per 1,000 live births	Male births per 1,000 live female births
	Population of all ages	Total Births live and still		
1946	.54	29.29	62.37	1,004
1947	.53	12.98	65.72	1,022
1948	.46	13.63	49.40	1,000
1949	.21	22.93	41.66	1,111
1950	.42	12.34	40.38	1,136
1951	.56	25.04	60.53	1,096
1952	.21	22.93	34.56	1,333
1953	.17	37.29	35.00	1,285
1954	.34	27.71	39.90	1,206
1955	.38	26.63	44.77	1,138
1956	.24	16.00	40.09	972
1957	.24	14.92	45.45	1,100
1958	.47	16.40	57.97	1,215
1959	.33	19.96	69.24	903
1960	.46	25.04	56.88	960

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1960 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

TABLE NO. 4

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
				Under 1 year		All ages	
		No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
1946	27,740	497	17.91	14	28.16	345	12.43
1947	28,170	639	22.68	23	35.99	346	12.28
1948	28,240	506	17.91	15	29.64	335	11.86
1949	28,200	456	16.20	15	32.89	366	12.97
1950	28,290	421	14.88	15	35.62	381	13.46
1951	28,380	413	14.55	12	29.05	361	12.72
1952	28,250	434	15.36	10	23.04	334	11.82
1953	28,520	400	14.02	7	17.5	388	13.60
1954	28,670	426	14.85	10	23.47	349	12.10
1955	28,780	402	13.96	5	12.43	329	11.43
1956	28,810	424	14.71	9	21.22	346	12.00
1957	29,110	462	15.87	9	19.48	362	12.43
1958	29,440	483	16.40	7	14.49	416	14.13
1959	29,740	491	16.50	16	32.58	387	13.01
1960	30,020	545	18.15	10	18.34	416	13.85

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) 1960.

TABLE NO. 5.

Disease	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-35	-45	-65	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	1	3	3	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
Pneumonia ..	—	3	1	2	5	5	4	—	6	4	16	1	47	—	24
Measles	9	19	30	17	36	59	—	—	1	—	—	—	171	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	2	4	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	6	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	11	23	34	26	45	83	9	—	19	4	20	2	276	1	24

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis) 1960.

TABLE No. 6.

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	1	8	6	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	23
Pneumonia	6	9	11	8	2	1	2	2	—	—	3	3	47
Measles	88	34	27	17	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	171
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	6	5	17
Erysipelas	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	10
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	96	52	50	28	8	6	5	4	3	2	12	10	276

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH
AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

TABLE NO. 7

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>Measles</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
—6 months	—	—	1	—
—12 months	4	5	1	—
—18 months	5	4	—	—
—2 years	5	5	—	—
—2½ years	9	5	2	—
—3 years	4	12	—	—
—4 years	7	10	2	2
—5 years	20	16	1	—
—10 years	32	27	4	2
—15 years	—	—	2	—
15 years+	1	—	—	—
ALL AGES	87	84	13	4
TOTALS	171		17	

NEW CASES OF, AND DEATHS FROM, TUBERCULOSIS, 1960

TABLE NO. 8

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non- respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Fe- male</i>
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
—35	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
—45	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
—55	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65+	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	11	7	1	4	—	—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

TABLE NO. 9

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Age in weeks</i>					
	<i>-1</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>5-52</i>	<i>Total</i>
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	2	2
Enteritis and Diarrhœa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	1	—	2
Premature Birth	2	—	—	—	—	2
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia and Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmolytic Disease	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	1	—	—	—	1	2
TOTALS	6	—	—	1	3	10

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948
for the year 1960

PART I. OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	22	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	178	6	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	15	—	—	—
TOTAL	215	7	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—

PART VIII. OF THE ACT—OUTWORK

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing apparel—						
Making, etc.	331	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning & Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains & Furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture & Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	18	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	351	—	—	—	—	—

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1960

A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector's Department

STAFF

Chief Public Health Inspector :

A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.*

Also Authorised Officer under the Shops.
Petroleum, Theatres & Cinematograph Acts.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

D. B. HOPKINS, M.A.P.H.I.*

Clerk and Chief Public Health Inspector's Secretary :

MISS H. TAMM

Rodent Operative and Manual Assistant :

L. RICHARDSON

2nd Manual Assistant :

VACANT.

* Certified Meat and Food Inspector, The Royal Society of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Wellingborough :

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. CARTER AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting for your information and consideration my 14th Annual Report for the year 1960.

Under the Housing Section, the last phase of the initial five-year Slum Clearance Programme was completed making a total of 204 houses dealt with during this period including an additional phase at Finedon not included in the original scheme. Surveys are now being carried out in connection with a similar programme likely to involve about a further 150 houses. It will, however, still be some years before all condemnable houses have been cleared.

The proportion of sub-standard houses, apart from those likely to be condemned in the foreseeable future is still considerable. The majority of these are in the tenanted class, but when such houses are purchased by occupiers they are invariably renovated and modernised. Enquiries concerning the future life of houses are constantly being received from owners, agents, building societies and prospective purchasers, in addition to those made under the Land Charges Act.

The Standard Grant Scheme for the improvement and modernising of houses proceeded apace. Applications for grants are now being received at the rate of ten a month and there is every indication that this rate will continue for some years. Most of the cases so far have concerned owner/occupied dwellings, the scheme having offered little or no incentive to landlords of tenanted property where improvements are mostly needed.

Meat inspection again occupies a prominent place in the text. There was a reduction in the number of slaughterhouses in use, but this has not materially affected the total throughput, which for the second year exceeded 20,000 animals. The marked reduction in the incidence of Bovine Tuberculosis calls for special comment. This is due to the success of the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme undertaken by the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture over the past 10 years, and which reached its final stage in 1960 with the compulsory attesting of all cattle throughout the country. This marks the culmination of many years of valuable work and constitutes a notable achievement which is of great benefit both to public health and farming economy in general.

Regarding food hygiene, there has during the year been considerable improvements in the construction and layout of a number of retail food shops, in addition to new establishments, with modern hygienic methods of storage and display. The rapidly developing practice of self-service has been adopted in a few of the larger premises and this is leading to an increase in the sale of pre-wrapped and frozen foods. The shopping public to-day are very hygiene conscious and, with competitive trading and keener competition, there is little doubt that the successful trader of the future will be the one who places the greatest emphasis on the hygienic aspects of his business, reaching the standards not only demanded by the law but by the public.

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, came into force in November bringing noise nuisances within the scope of the Public Health Act, 1936. In the field of public health the problems associated with noise are relatively new. Much research is, however, needed on the subject so that the effects of noise may be properly related and understood.

The general inspection of the district has been carried out as far as possible within the limitations of the Department. The decision to appoint a second Additional Inspector will result in a better and more efficient organization and enable much outstanding inspection work to be carried out.

I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to my staff for their loyal assistance throughout the year and to all chief officers for their advice and co-operation.

In conclusion I again record my appreciation of the continued consideration and support given me by the Chairman and Members of the Health and General Purposes Committee and the Council during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

ALEC J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
Swanspool,
WELLINGBOROUGH.

July, 1961.

TABLE A.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	401
Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Written Communications received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,709
Written Communications dispatched	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,394

TABLE B.
SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

(a) GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH WORK :

Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Drainage and Sewerage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219
Closet Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Refuse—Storage, collection and disposal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Common yards and passages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Rivers and water courses—pollution of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Atmospheric Pollution and Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Infectious Disease, Disinfection, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offensive Accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vermin and Pest Control—Investigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Swimming Pools and Bathing Places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

(b) HOUSING :

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

(a) Public Health, Housing and Rent Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	394
(b) Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297

(c) SHOPS ACT, 1950 :

Sanitary Conditions	18
---------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

(d) FACTORIES ACT, 1937 :

Inspection of Factories, Workplaces and Outworkers' premises

..	20
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

(e) FOOD INSPECTION AND CONTROL :

Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	765
Other Food Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Unsound Food—Investigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Hygiene of Food Premises.

Food Shops and Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Market Stalls and Street Food Vendors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Food Manufacturing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Catering Establishments and Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Dairies, Milk Shops and Milk Distribution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Food Handling and Distribution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Slaughterhouses—special visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19

Sampling.

Milk, Milk Containers, Ice Cream and Other Foods	60
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Food Poisoning.

Investigations	1
------------------------	---

(f) OTHER VISITS :

Pet Animals Act	3
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	—
Rodent Infestation Control (including visits by rodent operative)	944
Shops Act—Closing Hours, Sunday Trading, Employment of Young Persons, etc.	5
Nuisances—Noise	6
Nuisances—Unclassified	7
Petroleum Acts	64
Theatres and Cinematograph Acts	13
Outside Interviews	149
Lectures, talks, etc., given	11
Unsuccessful Visits	133

(g) MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

.. .. .	139
---------	-----

TOTAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

.. .. .	3,485
---------	-------

HOUSING

Clearance Areas :

(a) *Clearance Orders.*

(i) The following Order was made during the year.

Westfield Road and Buckwell Terrace Clearance Order.

17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 and 29 Westfield Road

16, 17, 18 and 19 Buckwell Terrace 11 houses

The Order was confirmed subject to slight
modification following a local hearing.

(ii) Orders made in 1959—Confirmed during the year.

West Villa Cottages Clearance Order ... 16 houses

Brook Street East Yard 3 houses

Buckwell End (No. 3) 5 houses

South Row, Wood Street 4 houses

(b) *Knight Street (No. 2) Clearance Area.*

Nos. 1—11 Knight Street—Property acquired by the Council for
re-development.

(c) *Waterloo Buildings (No. 2) Clearance Area.*

Nos. 13—17 Waterloo Buildings—Property included in a Compulsory
Purchase Order.

Individual Unfit Houses :

Demolition Orders were made in respect of the following two houses :

65 Park Road

7 Well Street, Finedon.

Rehousing :

During the year 23 families (82 persons) displaced from clearance areas, and houses subject to demolition and closing orders were re-housed by the Housing Committee : They were :—

Wellingborough	...	...	22 families	—	79 persons
Finedon	...	...	1 family	—	3 persons

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1960

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses

(i)	Houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	122
	Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	305
(ii)	<i>Clearance Areas :</i>						
	Number of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	52
	Number of persons displaced	...	...	...	...	...	85
	Number of families displaced	...	...	...	...	...	23
(iii)	<i>Remedy of Defects :</i>						
	Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action under the Housing or Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	10
(iv)	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936 :</i>						
	(a) Houses in respect of which formal notices were served required defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :						
	(i) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(ii) by local authority	...	...	...	...	...	—
(v)	<i>Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957, Part 3 :</i>						
	(a) <i>Section 9.</i>						
	(i) Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(ii) Houses rendered fit after service of notices :						
	(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) by local authority	...	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) <i>Sections 16 to 18 :</i>						
	Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Houses Demolished	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Unfit Houses Closed	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Parts of Buildings Closed	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Houses closed pursuant of an undertaking under Section 16 (4)	...	...	...	...	...	—
	Number of persons displaced	...	...	...	...	...	26
	Number of families displaced	...	...	...	...	...	9

RENT ACT, 1957 :

During the year applications for certificates of disrepair were received and dealt with as follows :—

Applications for certificates received	...	...	...	...	6
Decisions to issue certificates :—					
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	2
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	4
Decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	—
Undertakings given by landlords to remedy defects	...	...	...	...	—
(a) undertakings accepted	...	...	...	...	—
(b) undertakings refused	...	...	...	...	—
Certificates of Disrepair issued	...	...	...	...	7
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled by local authority	...	...	...	...	—

STANDARD IMPROVEMENT GRANTS :

This is an important feature of the department's work. By the end of the year, since the inception of the scheme in July, 1959, the number of applications received was 239, and grants totalling £14,354 in respect of 155 improved houses had been paid. This number, however, is only a small fraction of the houses in the urban district capable of such improvement, and there is consequently ample work ahead in this field.

It is to be regretted that more private landlords have not taken advantage of the scheme to improve their property, the number of tenanted dwellings so far being only 7%.

During the year 297 visits were made in connection with the investigation of applications and the supervision of works.

A matter which has caused considerable disappointment to many applicants concerns the provision of internal w.c.'s. At present, if a house has an external watercloset which is contiguous to the dwelling, even though it may not be readily accessible, the provision of an alternative convenience inside the house cannot qualify for grant aid. This limitation is an obvious weakness in the present scheme which should be removed at the earliest opportunity.

The following table gives particulars of applications received and approved and grants paid during the year :—

Applications			Grants Paid						
Received (No. of dwellings concerned)	Approved (No. of dwellings concerned)		No. of dwellings concerned	Total Amount	Number of amenities provided				
	Owner Occupied	Other Property			Fixed baths or showers	Wash basins	Hot water supplies	Water closets	Food Storage facilities
123	106	6	126	£11,655.2.3d.	107	109	126	33	35

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION :

This aspect of enviromental hygiene continued to engage the attention of the Health Committee, the general situation being kept under constant review.

Records of measurement of both deposited matter and atmospheric sulphur remained reasonably stable during most of the year. Complaints of excessive dust pollution during the first three months from residents in the neighbourhood of the Iron Works were investigated and reported upon. Abnormal emissions from the blast furnaces during this period were due largely to the change-over to full production and the introduction of a second furnace, but after a short period conditions became stable and reasonably satisfactory. Continued co-operation was maintained with the Company and with the District Alkali, etc., Works Inspector on this aspect of the subject. The blast furnaces were now operating within the requirements of the Alkali Works, etc., Regulation Act, and regular dust burden tests were carried out to ensure the maintenance of this standard of operation.

The monthly results of the four standard deposit gauges and two lead peroxide instruments were forwarded to the Atmospheric Pollution Division of the D.S.I.R. for inclusion in national records. They are shown in Tables D and F and by the accompanying graph.

Deposited Matter (tons per square mile per month)
January — December, 1960.

TABLE D.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Hillside Road</i>	<i>Finedon Road Cooling Tower</i>	<i>Highfield Hospital</i>	<i>Council Depot</i>
January	51.91	76.44	23.30	22.68
February	39.91	53.66	21.39	22.07
March	42.90	9.74	16.07	19.35
April	28.22	15.69	13.21	14.53
May	22.02	12.05	14.24	13.74
June	21.21	— *	13.35	12.38
July	15.41	14.92	7.52	8.48
August	11.18	11.98	9.42	9.21
September	12.05	7.52	6.77	9.20
October	14.84	7.67	10.73	10.23
November	8.26	10.86	4.50	5.61
December	14.78	9.16	8.36	6.47
Average per month	23.56	20.88	12.40	12.83

* No result.

Meteorological Data

Table showing monthly rainfall and wind directions.

TABLE E.

Month	Rainfall (Highfield Hospital) Ins.	Recorded wind directions shown in percentages							
		N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Jan.	3.28	21.4	12.5	10.7	3.6	19.6	16.1	12.5	3.6
Feb.	1.34	11.8	17.6	13.7	1.9	21.6	15.7	11.8	5.9
March	1.66	—	24.5	24.5	22.6	15.1	7.6	5.7	—
April	0.46	14.3	32.6	—	8.2	6.1	20.4	18.4	—
May	1.33	9.4	26.4	9.4	5.7	7.5	30.2	11.4	—
June	2.26	7.8	23.5	9.8	9.8	5.9	17.7	21.6	3.9
July	3.14	5.7	9.4	—	—	5.7	34.0	37.7	7.5
Aug.	3.42	2.7	13.5	—	—	10.8	29.7	35.2	8.1
Sept.	3.89	13.5	17.3	13.5	3.8	5.7	23.1	15.4	7.7
Oct.	4.91	11.5	30.8	—	2.0	25.0	25.0	5.7	—
Nov.	3.06	11.6	5.8	—	1.9	7.7	53.8	17.3	1.9
Dec.	2.78	22.6	22.6	—	—	—	54.8	—	—

Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method

January — December, 1960.

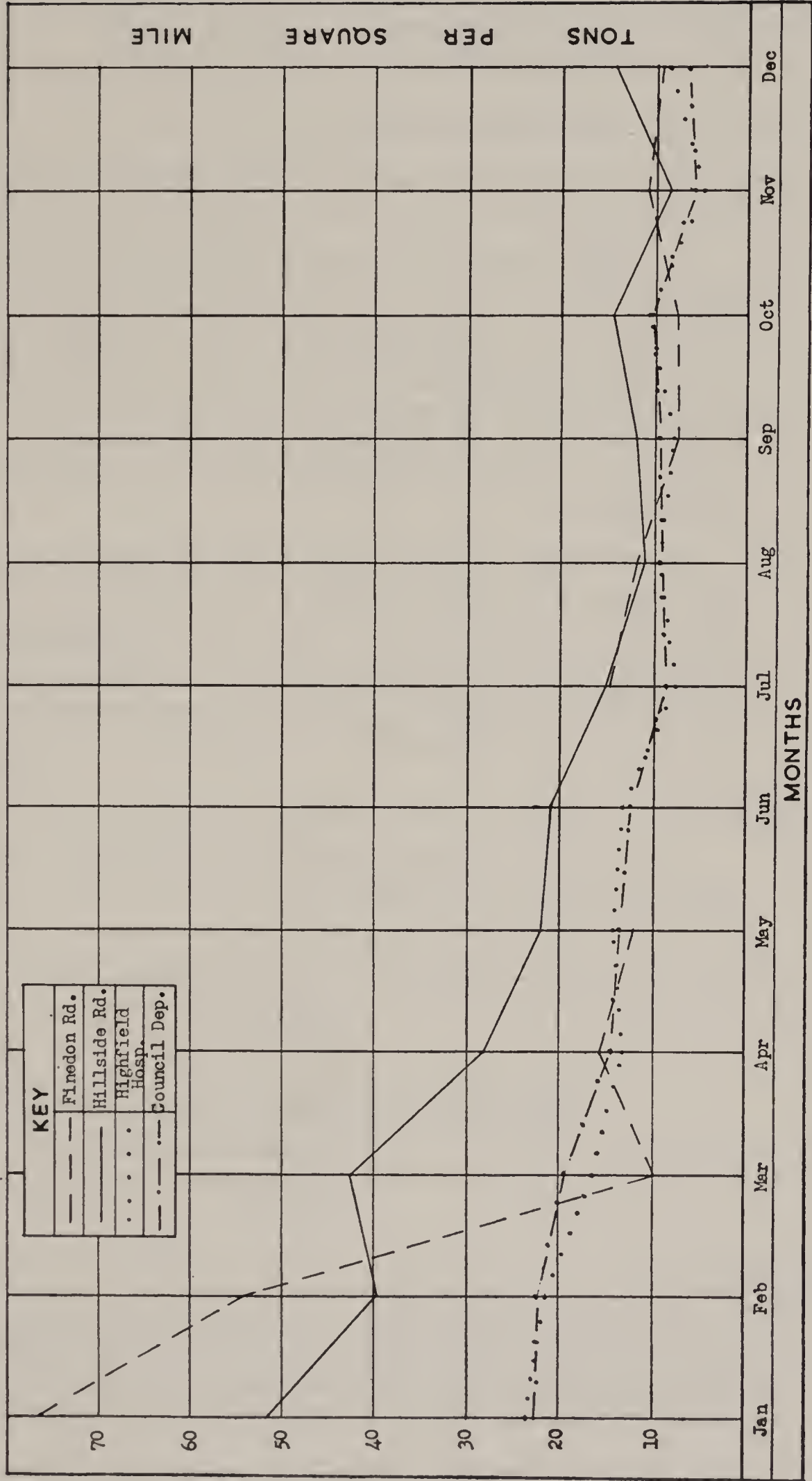
TABLE F.

Month	Weight of SO ₂ collected mg/100 sq. cm/day	
	Broad Green	St. Andrew's Crescent
January	1.41	1.55
February	1.44	1.56
March	1.35	1.19
April	0.95	1.09
May	0.78	0.68
June	0.68	0.64
July	0.41	0.41
August	0.35	0.32
September	0.71	0.72
October	1.07	1.39
November	1.37	1.23
December	1.25	1.23

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1960

MEASUREMENTS BY STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES SHOWING TOTAL DEPOSITED MATTER IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK AND DAIRIES

(a) *Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.*

No. of registered Dairies (other than dairy farms)	1
No. of registered Distributors	31

(b) *Sale of Milk under Special Designations.*

Only "Designated" milk, i.e. "Pasteurised", "Sterilised", or "Tuberculin Tested" may be sold by retail in the urban district.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, came into operation on 1st October. They consolidated with amendments the Regulations previously in force. Although the new Regulations transferred the responsibility for the issue of dealers' licences to Food and Drugs Authorities as from 1st January, 1961, the County Council decided in November to delegate their powers under the Regulations to the various district councils in the County, in order to avoid duplication of inspection and other work which would otherwise arise.

The Council already possess delegated powers in relation to the licensing and control of milk pastuerising plant. There is one such plant in the urban district, which processes approximately 4,000 gallons of milk daily and which serves a considerable part of Wellingborough and the neighbouring districts. It is regularly inspected and systematic sampling of bottled pasteurised milk is undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations.

Licensing.

Seventy-four licences were granted authorising the use of special designations as follows :—

(i) <i>Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence</i>	1
(ii) <i>Dealer's Licences</i> "Tuberculin Tested"	26
"Pasteurised"	31
"Sterilised"	29
(iii) <i>Supplementary Licences</i> —in relation to milk sold by retail in the Urban District from premises outside—	
"Tuberculin Tested"	2
"Pasteurised"	2
"Sterilised"	1

(c) *Sampling.*

Forty-four samples of raw and processed milk were submitted for testing to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Northampton. 90% of samples tested passed the prescribed tests. The results are shown in Table G.

(d) *Testing of Washed Bottles.*

Sixty-five bottle samples were tested for sterility. All were satisfactory with a mean bottle count of less than 600.

(e) *Testing of Churn Rinses.*

Rinses were taken from eighteen milk churns following the process of sterilisation. The results were :—

Satisfactory 17 (Colony count per churn—
not more than 50,000).
Fairly Satisfactory 1 (50,000—250,000).

TESTING OF MILK SAMPLES

TABLE G.

<i>Class of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples Tested</i>	<i>Tests</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	
			<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
Pasteurised	20	Phosphatase	20	—
		Methylene Blue	20	—
T.T. (Pasteurised)	8	Phosphatase	8	—
		Methylene Blue	8	—
Sterilised	2	Turbidity	2	—
Raw Tuberculin Tested	14	Methylene Blue	10	4
Raw Undesignated	—	Methylene Blue	—	—

ICE - CREAM :

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, at the end of 1960 was :—

- (a) Manufacture, Storage and Sale 2
(b) Storage and Sale only 129

Most of the ice-cream sold in the district is wrapped or packeted by a few large proprietary manufacturers. In this form it is less liable to contamination.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION :

Of the eight private slaughterhouses in the urban district, four were regularly used throughout the year, one from January to May only, and three were not used.

A review of the existing and future requirements of the urban district for slaughterhouse facilities was completed and the special report as required by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in November. The report having been approved, the statutory regulations relating to construction and layout, will apply to all slaughterhouses in the urban district as from 1st October, 1962.

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected was 21,988. While this was a decrease of 2% over the figure for 1959, the total throughput in terms of cattle units showed a 4% increase. (1 cattle unit = 1 beast, or 3 calves, or 5 sheep, or 2 pigs).

The Annual figures since 1955, are shown in the following table.

TABLE H.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955	532	6	2,672	11,120	14,330
1956	587	4	2,484	12,865	15,940
1957	502	4	2,890	13,350	16,746
1958	350	4	2,709	16,197	19,260
1959	542	3	3,431	18,468	22,444
1960	505	2	2,147	19,334	21,988

A 100% meat inspection service was again maintained with 765 visits to slaughterhouses.

The general incidence of tuberculosis in cattle fell considerably to 0.8% compared with 3.8% in 1959 and 6.0% in 1958. The four recorded cases all occurred during the first two months of the year.

Three cases of the parasite *cysticercus bovis* which is the cystic form of the human tapeworm *Taenia Saginata*, were detected in adult cattle. In each case the carcass was detained for a period of two weeks in refrigeration at a temperature not exceeding 14° Fahrenheit. This treatment destroys the viable cysts provided they are not generalised in the carcass musculature as well as in the commonly affected sites.

Particulars of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption are given in Tables I, J and K. The whole of the meat condemned was voluntarily surrendered for disposal. An amicable understanding exists with the butchers and in no case has our judgement been questioned.

The Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations, 1958.

These Regulations provide for the payment of a grant to local authorities for the inspection of animals in slaughterhouses in excess of a figure, based on population, representing the reasonable requirements of the district.

During the year ended 31st March, 1961, the number inspected represented 50% "excess or export" meat, and a grant payment of £93.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958 :

The number of licensed slaughtermen on the register at 31st December, 1960, was 26.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 :

- (a) The quantity of tinned and other foods rejected as unfit for human consumption is given in Table L. Eighty visits were made to shops and warehouses for the purpose and 171 condemnation certificates were issued.

Between July and September an excessive quantity, 168 tins and 15 cwts. in weight, of imported tinned ham of Yugoslavian origin was condemned for unsoundness. The condition of the ham appeared to indicate that the tins had not been efficiently processed at the time of manufacture, or had not been stored, as recommended under refrigerated conditions. The Health Committee drew the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to the matter.

(b) The following cases were investigated following complaint by purchasers of foods :—

- | | | |
|-------|---|--|
| (i) | Sliced loaf containing an ice-cream wrapping paper. | Referred to bakers. No action taken owing to lack of evidence. |
| (ii) | Tin of Red Plums—
Deterioration of quality due to prolonged storage. | Dealt with informally. Matter taken up with manufacturer. |
| (iii) | Cornish Pasty contaminated by mould and containing a dead earwig. | Legal proceedings instituted. Vendor fined £5. |

(c) *Composition quality of Food and Drugs.*

The following extract from the report of the Chief Food and Drugs Inspector (A. E. Waller, Esq.) giving particulars of samples procured in the urban district has been supplied by the County Council.

				<i>Brought forward</i>	..	113
" Milk	..	..	81	Medicines	..	4
Sausages	..	..	3	Savoury fritter mixture	..	1
Jam and mincemeat	..	..	5	Sweets	..	4
Butter	..	..	1	Fish cakes	..	1
Margarine	..	..	1	Curry powder	..	1
Cooking oil	..	..	2	Piccalilli	..	1
Evaperated milk	..	..	1	Mustard	..	1
Cheese	..	..	1	Horseradish sauce	..	1
Meat Products	..	..	6	Self-raising flour	..	1
Ice-Cream	..	..	2	Coffee and chicory essence	..	1
Potatoes	..	..	2	Processed peas	..	1
Health drinks	..	..	2	Glacé cherries	..	1
Table jelly	..	..	1	Cake	..	1
Wines and spirits	..	..	3	Sugar	..	1
Soups	..	..	2	Pork pies	..	9
<i>Carried forward</i>				<hr/>		
	..		113	TOTAL	..	142

Remarks.

For the first year on record every sample taken in the urban district was satisfactory in every respect and this was in spite of the increase in the number of samples."

Preserved Foods.

The number of premises registered under Section 16 for the manufacture of sausages, preserved food, etc., was 37.

TABLE I.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED
IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>			<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Heifers</i>					
Number killed ..	—	146	359	—	2	2,147	19,334	21,988
Number inspected	—	146	359	—	2	2,147	19,334	21,988
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>								
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	17	27	—	—	3	545	592
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	—	11.6	7.5	—	—	0.1	2.8	2.3
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>								
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	2	1	—	—	—	465	468
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	2.1	0.3	—	—	—	2.4	2.1
<i>Cysticercosis</i>								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Generalized and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE J.

CARCASES CONDEMNED AS TOTALLY UNFIT

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Moribund	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Septic Metritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis Generalized	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	—	—	1	—	—	—	6

TABLE K.

TOTAL WEIGHTS OF MEAT AND ORGANS CONDEMNED

	<i>Tuberculosis</i>				<i>Other Diseases</i>			
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Carcase Meat	1	11	3	7	—	12	3	20
Organs and Viscera	—	6	—	15	—	17	1	17
TOTAL	1	17	3	22	1	10	1	9

Total Weight Condemned — 3 Tons 8 cwts. 1 qr. 3 lbs.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Number of Animals Infested	3
Sites—External Masseter Muscles	2
Internal Masseter Muscles	—
Heart Musculature	1
Other Sites	—

PARTICULARS OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS EXAMINED AND REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

TABLE L.

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>No. of Tins</i>	<i>Weight lbs.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Weight lbs.</i>
<i>Tinned & Bottled Goods :</i>			<i>General Items :</i>	
Chicken	2	7	Bacon	24
Fish	24	9	Fish (wet)	154
Fruit	169	186	Frozen Foods	88
Fruit Juices	4	5	Game	60
Ham—Boneless	298	2,859	Mutton	35
Ham—Chopped	196	478	Sausages	51
Jams and Preserves	2	2		
Meat (various)	154	494		
Milk (evaporated)	13	8		
Puddings	2	2		
Soups	4	4		
Vegetables	95	74		
TOTAL	963	4,128	TOTAL	412

Total Weight Condemned — 2 Tons 0 cwts. 2 qrs. 4 lbs.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

217 visits were made to premises in connection with the inspection of drainage and the supervision of works in progress, and fifty-seven tests were applied. In addition, the department dealt with 99 obstructed sewers and drains.

Cesspools, etc.

Septic tanks and cesspools were emptied on request on sixty-five occasions, under standing arrangements with Rushden U.D.C.

The charges and total cost for the year were as follows :—

Domestic Properties in Nest Lane—Fixed Charge of 25/—.

Other Properties—At Cost.

TABLE M.

<i>Number Emptied</i>	<i>Hiring Charges</i>	<i>Recharged</i>	<i>% Cost borne by Council</i>
Nest Lane 52	£102 10s. 0d.	£65 0s. 0d.	36.1 %
Other Property .. 13	£26 10s. 0d.	£26 10s. 0d.	—
TOTAL 65	£129 0s. 0d.	£91 10s. 0d.	29.0 %

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The use of caravans for permanent residential purposes was restricted to four small sites in Jacksons Lane, Broad Green and St. John Street. In addition two sites were occupied as winter quarters by travelling showmen.

Five licences were issued under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. No special problems arose during the year and no action was necessary in respect of unauthorised use.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which came into force on 29th August, brought in a new system of licensing for caravan sites. The main purposes of the Act are to secure, by planning control the proper location of caravan sites, and to improve conditions on sites by requiring good standards of layout, equipment and maintenance.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Twenty-four visits were made in connection with cases of notifiable infectious diseases.

No. of houses or parts of houses disinfected :

(a) following infectious disease	14
(b) on special request (other causes)	—
No. of articles separately disinfected	60
No. of articles destroyed	22

Where disinfection by steam is necessary the work is carried out by arrangement with Rushden U.D.C.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Rag flock is not manufactured in the urban district but one factory is licensed for the storage, and registered for the use of filling materials under the Act.

Regulations prescribe standards for the cleanliness of filling materials, but no samples were taken for testing during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act provides for the licensing of pet shops and other premises from which pet animals, etc., are sold, and regulates conditions under which they are kept, pending sale. Five licences were granted. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The number of registered factories and other premises in the urban district at the end of the year was 215. These included :—

Factories with mechanical power	178
Factories without mechanical power	22
Other registrable works	15

No notifications of defects or infringements were received from the Factory Inspector.

Homework.

Half-yearly lists were received from 20 employers and 5 other authorities notifying the employment of 298 outworkers on specified classes of work in the urban district (August list). Particulars relating to 151 outworkers were also notified to 9 other local authorities.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control.

The number of complaints received during the year, was slightly in excess of the figure for last year, but the number of rat infestations found was 40% less, and for the third consecutive year no major case of infestation occurred in the district. Regular attention was given to the refuse tips and other potential sources of infestation, and conditions in the district remained, on the whole satisfactory.

The baiting of the sewerage systems, which is an important part of the system of control was carried out during the year, with the following results :—

	<i>Wellingborough</i>	<i>Finedon</i>
Number of manholes baited	90	58
Number showing infestation (4th day)	49 (54%)	8 (13%)
Number showing infestation (8th day)	24 (26%)	2 (3.4%)

In one confined area, where persistent infestation occurred, re-treatment was carried out until it was reduced to negligible proportions.

The following is an analysis of the work carried out :—

Surface Infestations.

(a) Properties Inspected :

(i) As a result of notification	120
(ii) Routine visit or survey	135
	— 255

(b) Infestations found :

(i) Rats—Major	—
(ii) Rats—Minor	83
(iii) Mice only	54
	— 137

(c) Infested Properties treated by Local Authority :

(i) Private Dwellings	85
(ii) Business and Industrial Premises (including those under servicing agreements)	22
(iii) Agricultural Properties	1
(iv) Local Authority Properties	10
	— 118

(d) Total visits made by Rodent Operative	933
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Annual Servicing Agreements.

Number in force	9
Total Value	£121

OTHER AUTHORITIES.

The Council continued to give the services of the rodent operative to Raunds and Irthlingborough. Seventy-three visits were made to these authorities.

VERMINOUS DISINFESTATION

The following cases of infestation were notified and dealt with during the year. The number of wasps' nests destroyed during the summer months was again rather high. They were dealt with free of charge, mostly following complaint.

Ants	..	..	3	Earwigs	..	..	1
Beetles	..	..	1	Fleas	..	..	1
Bugs	..	..	3	Flies	..	..	1
Cockroaches	..		1	Wasps	..	..	74

